Nippon Times

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3-WAY TALKS ON LEVANT SUGGESTED BY DE GAULLE

France and Britain Should Settle Question Among Selves, Leader Tells Assembly

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—General Charles De Gaulle, speaking today before the French Assembly, proposed that France and Britain settle the Levantine question between themselves, according to a Paris dispatch. He declared that such a talk could be realized without difficulty.

The Assembly then adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to redouble its efforts toward conclusion of a Franco-British treaty along the lines of France's treaty with the Soviet Union.

The Assembly debate on the situation in the Levant, today, produced the strongest criticism, to date, of General De Gaulle's policy, according to reports from Paris correspondents. Former Air Minister Pierre Cot asked De Gaulle to make an immediate declaration that the French policy in the Levant was one of real liberation. Nearly all of the speakers today, in one way or the other, admitted that France had made mistakes in the Levant. However, the correspondents pointed out, in spite of all these criticisms of French policy, it was clear that every speaker took it for granted that Britain had entirely nationalistic ambitions in Syria and Lebanon.

There were many speakers at the debate who suggested that it was unwise to employ people in the Levant who had served the Vichy regime. At the end of the debate, the Assembly passed a resolution that France wanted to grant full independence to Levant. The resolution also called upon the Government to make every effort for concluding a pact between France and Britain on the same line as the one concluded between France and the Soviet Union.

Franco-British Pact Sought

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—A Reuter diplomatic correspondent who has just returned from Paris declared that the Frenchmen, however much they deplore the methods of intervention chosen by the British, have significantly resolved to intensify their efforts to negotiate a Franco-British pact as a complement to the Franco-Soviet and Anglo-Soviet pacts, a London dispatch said today.

He said that the real significance of the two-day debate on the Levant in the French Consultative Assembly lies in the fact that it ended in a resolution asking the Government to intensify its efforts to negotiate a Franco-British pact.

This resolution was made, he pointed out, after the delegates had listened to almost every one of the main speakers condemn British action in the Levant in terms varying from acute indignation to bewildered disappointment.

The conclusion is inescapable, Reuter added, that the Frenchmen, in their majority, however much they deplore the methods of intervention chosen by the British are determined that the differences in the Middle East shall not be allowed to prejudice the Anglo-French entente which, they are convinced, is the cornerstone and without which the Europe of tomorrow cannot successfully be rebuilt.

"However, what France is not ready to admit is that the present clashes are the result of French provocation or aggression," the correspondent emphasized. He said that the government and opposition speakers alike make it abundantly clear that they repudiate all attempts to pin the blame for the present crisis on France alone. It is for this reason that the suggestion of three-power talks contained in the British note to the French Government has been opposed as "tantamount to putting France in dock" in a three-sided discussion in which she would face one interested party (Britain) and another party who has declared her support for the British case in advance (United States). It is for this reason also that the French Government made counter-proposals of five-power talks, the correspondent said.

He added that Paris is certainly no less aware than London and Washington of the urgency of finding a solution to the present crisis, but as long as French authorities feel that an attempt is being made to judge the case in terms of "accuser and accused" they will take the view that they have no option but to submit the whole case to international and neutral arbitration.

British Action Defended

Special

LISBON, June 20.—"General De Gaulle is a great Frenchman, but he should learn the need of diplomacy and collaboration with the Allies who had saved France from extinction," declared Lieutenant General Sir Willoughby Norrie, Governor of South Australia and who commanded the Australian 30th Corps in the Middle East in 1940-41, according to an Adelaide dispatch.

He said in Adelaide today that it was a "complete fabrication" to suggest that Britain fomented the risings against France in Levant.

French Cabinet Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—The De Gaulle Cabinet, today, heard reports from Foreign Minister Bidault on the situation in the Levant, according to a London dispatch. The Foreign Minister also spoke about the food control system set up by the British authorities in place of the organization on which, he said France had already spent £3,000,000.

The Cabinet decided to set up a research department for oil and other mineral wealth in the French empire and it was also agreed to add 48 new members to the Assembly who will be chosen from among the liberated prisoners and deportees.

Fighting at Jerablus

Special

LISBON, June 20.—Fresh fighting broke out at the frontier post of Jerablus in northwest Syria near the Turkish border yesterday when French troops fired on local levies who were deserting, according to a Beirut dispatch.

Switzerland Denies Soviet Complaints On Internee Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—The Swiss Foreign Minister today replied to Soviet complaints about the treatment of Russians waiting to be repatriated from Switzerland, according to a Berlin dispatch. There are about 8,000 of these Russians in various internment camps. The Swiss Foreign Minister said they are being treated in a humane and friendly manner. He did not pretend, he said, that the internment organization was perfect but mistakes had not been grave. The Swiss Government would welcome an inter-Allied commission to investigate their condition and direct negotiations with the Soviet Union or a third Power to speed up their removal, he added.

MUST CRUSH REICH STAFF, EISENHOWER DECLARES

Supreme Allied Commander Talks on Germany in Washington Interview

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Western Germany, who is now back in the United States, declared in a press interview at Washington Monday afternoon that the German General Staff must be destroyed, according to a Washington dispatch.

Eisenhower said that every vestige of Nazism must be destroyed and that every Nazi member of the German Staff with war guilt must be punished. He added that the German people must be taught that "crime does not pay".

The General was asked about the results of any Nazi attempts to organize an underground system with sabotage as an objective. He replied that this has been rendered difficult for the Germans because of the rapid developments in the closing weeks of the war. He remarked that the German forces were kept definitely out-balanced which made it impossible for them to carry out any important pre-determined plan of underground organization.

As to present-day conditions in Germany, General Eisenhower said that there is no picture. He recorded that German cities have been smashed almost to the point of obliteration. He said also that the German nation is confronted with starvation, and re-distribution of population will be necessary in order to develop the neglected agricultural and mining resources. He pointed out that great cities of urban population will be obliged to turn to the soil to help solve the problem of food.

The Supreme Allied Commander confirmed the fact that the American force of occupation in Germany will consist of the 3rd and 7th armies.

Eisenhower himself will maintain his headquarters at Frankfurt, but will have his overall administrative headquarters in Berlin, with the British, Russian and French occupational commanders.

The General discussed the German General Staff at some length. He explained that the military system in Germany has been perpetrated by the military caste for more than a century, and that political leaders were merely tools of the former. He declared that nothing short of complete eradication of the system will survive.

ANTI-FRANCO PROPOSAL APPROVED AT S.F. MEET

Spanish Government Is Barred From Future Membership in New World Organ

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—The United Nations Conference Commission on Tuesday voted unanimously to exclude the Franco Government from future membership in the new world organization, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The commission approved the Mexican proposal designed to permanently bar from membership the governments which had been set up with Axis assistance. Mexico and France, one a descendant and the other a neighbor of Spain, led the attack on the Franco Government.

The final session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, with President Truman making the closing address, still is scheduled for next Saturday, but it is also still uncertain whether that date can be kept, even with every effort of the conference meetings.

Much depends on the possible Soviet acceptance of a compromise for limiting the field of subjects which the Assembly may debate and on which it could make recommendations to member nations and the Security Council, which would be the peace enforcing agency.

Asdrej Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, indicated in a meeting of the permanent members of the Security Council that it might be acceptable, and leaders hope for final word on Tuesday.

It was also reported that a chapter providing for the use of force by the Security Council when necessary to maintain or restore peace was put into final shape and the vote was 29 to 0. This cleared up the question as to when the Council can actually begin to function after the new United Nations organization is set up.

Another committee won the commission's approval for a chapter setting forth peaceful means which the Council might employ in an effort to settle international disputes. This would empower the Council to investigate any dispute or situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute. Peaceable efforts at settlement would include mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Still another committee winding up its work, decided that the General Assembly should have control of the United Nations organization's financial matters and should appropriate expenses among the members.

Meanwhile, another dispatch reported that an issue still before the San Francisco Conference—the scope of powers of the General Assembly—was the subject of a meeting on Tuesday by the delegation heads of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, France, and Chungking.

NEW U.S. TACTICAL HQ. SET

To Be Established in China Under Major General Wier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—A United States tactical headquarters will be established in the China war theater shortly, it was announced by the headquarters of Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, says a Chungking dispatch.

Coincident with the establishment of the new tactical headquarters, which will function at Wedemeyer's field headquarters, the present setup of the U.S. headquarters in the China theater will be discontinued and administrative functions will be transferred to Chungking.

The new tactical headquarters will be headed by Major General Douglas L. Wier of Chicago, Illinois, now a deputy commander. Brigadier General Mervin E. Gross of Washington, D.C., will be Wier's chief of staff.

Discussing Tangier Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—A conference to discuss Tangier at which the Powers concerned will consider their common attitude toward Spain will be shortly held, according to a London report. The place of the meeting was not disclosed. It said that the British Consul General in Tangier is at present in London for consultations.

DEATH PENALTY NOT ASKED

Guilt of Polish Leaders Proved, Says Soviet Prosecutor

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—At today's session of the Moscow court which is trying the 16 Poles accused of subversive activities, public prosecutor Major General Afanasiev indicated that he would not insist on a death penalty for the four chief accused, but that they might be sentenced to "deprivation of liberty," according to a Reuters report from Moscow.

The four accused leaders named by the prosecutor are General Leopold Okulicki, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Home Army; Jan Jakowski, former Premier of the underground "Council of Ministers" in Poland; and Adam Ben and Stanislaw Jasukowicz, members of the Council of Ministers.

The prosecutor claimed, the report added, that the guilt of these four men had been fully proved. They are charged with being organizers and leaders of the Polish underground subversive activities while the remaining 12 accused faced the lesser charge of assisting in these activities.

It was announced today that the case of Anton Pajdak, member of the Council of Ministers, who had been too ill to attend the trial, would be withdrawn and investigated separately.

Judge Ulrech also announced that it had not been found possible to bring to Moscow witnesses requested by Okulicki owing to bad flying weather. The prosecutor said he did not see the necessity of holding up the trial for them since the prosecution had already waived the right to call 11 other witnesses.

3 Charges Lack Evidence

Special

LISBON, June 20.—Charges against three of the minor defendants in the Moscow trial of 16 Poles accused of subversive activities against the Red Army will not be pushed owing to lack of evidence, it was stated in the speech for the prosecution today when the trial entered its third day, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow.

These three defendants are Stanislav Mihalowski, Kasimierz Kobiljanski, member of the National Democratic Party, and Josep Hemler-Dembaki Stemler Dombski, deputy chief of the information section of the underground "Council of Ministers."

The prosecution also recommended short term of imprisonment for eight other minor defendants.

N.Z. TROOPS TO SEE ACTION

Being Sent in Land Operations Against Japan, Says Nash

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Walter Nash declared today that New Zealand troops would be employed in land operations against Japan, according to a Wellington dispatch.

"The New Zealand Government is planning to send a small number of troops to participate in the operations against Japan," said Nash. "General Bernard Freyberg, Chief of the New Zealand General Staff, will decide the number of troops to be employed and the areas in which they are to operate. New Zealand air and naval forces are continuing to collaborate with the Allied forces in the Pacific area. The idea that New Zealand has to withdraw from the Pacific operations in order to concentrate on food production is meaningless."

He said that some 20,000 troops are returning to New Zealand from Europe, apart from which there are 7,000 war prisoners.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED BY PARI

Two Deputy Premiers Named; War, Navy and Air Posts Not Yet Decided

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 20.—New Italian Prime Minister Pari today succeeded in forming a new Government and the Cabinet members are taking office today, according to a Rome report.

It said that Pari is due to give Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, the names of his new Cabinet. Pari is already reported to have seen the Allied Control Commission whose agreement is necessary to the appointment for Ministers of War, Navy and Air.

An unofficial report broadcast from Rome said that there are two Deputy Premiers in the new Cabinet; namely, the Socialist leader Pietro Nenni and the Liberal leader Porisvil. The Foreign Minister is Aloide de Gaspari of the Christian Democrats while the Justice Minister is Palmiro Togliatti, former Deputy Premier in the Bonomi Cabinet. The Education Minister's post was given to Widdedga, a Liberal, while reports added that the War Minister will be nominated by the Christian Democrats.

Another report said that 19 posts have been divided with four given to the Christian Democrats, and three each to the Liberals, Action Party, Socialists and Communists. Two of the Government's main tasks have been given to Deputy-Premier Nenni. First, he has to prepare for the general election that will get the first democratic vote after more than 20 years of Fascism. He has also to purge Fascists and collaborators.

To Try Graziani

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—The outgoing War Minister in the Bonomi Government, Vincenzo A. Ruin, today charged Mussolini's Chief of Staff Marshal Rodolfo Graziani with high treason and collaboration, according to a Rome report. Six other Italians generals will also be tried before a military tribunal.

Enemy Warcraft Sunk

Domei

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, June 19.—One of four enemy mine-sweepers engaged in mine-sweeping operations in the harbor of Balik Papan, struck a mine and was damaged when fleeing from Japanese bombardment shortly after noon yesterday. The Japanese Forces attacked a small craft which was trying to save the survivors but the enemy unable to withstand the Japanese attack, fled the anchorage. Later, the wrecked enemy mine-sweeper was disposed of by an enemy cruiser.

GANDHI REACHES BOMBAY FOR CONGRESS DISCUSSION

Azad Also on Way to Working Committee Meet—President Interviewed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay this morning to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is to be held tomorrow, according to a Bombay dispatch.

The same dispatch also reveals that the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Dr. Profulla Ghosh are on their way to Bombay having left Calcutta yesterday evening.

Interviewed by the Statesman before he left Calcutta, the Congress President said that the Wavell plan would be considered first by the Working Committee. Clarification of many points, he said, would be required before the final decision could be taken.

Referring to the method of selecting the members of the proposed executive council in the Wavell proposal, President Azad said there should be no objection to the procedure if the members were selected by those attending the Simla Conference due to be held on Monday. If, however, any organization insisted on selecting a group of members of the proposed council, there might be reasons for pessimism about the success of the plan, he said.

Talking of future possibilities in the event of the failure of the proposals, the Congress President said: "In my opinion, the Congress should not start any inner movement in furtherance of its cause before the end of the Japanese war. After a half a century struggle, the Congress has brought the country to a point not far from its goal and the next step, if necessary, would be taken after the war."

Ban on Congress Stands

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—It was officially stated in Madras that the ban on the All India Congress Committee and subordinate Congress organizations in Madras still stands, according to a New Delhi broadcast. The same broadcast said that a report put out by the station on Monday night to the effect that the ban had been lifted was incorrect.

O'Kelly Gets Big Vote

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Sean T. O'Kelly, Minister for Finance in De Valera's Government, was last night elected President of Eire by 565,165 votes against 453,424 votes for General MacEoin his principal opponent, according to a London dispatch.

NIPPON UNITS PURSUING ENEMY IN SANNAN AREA

Lightning Thrusts in South China Completely Smash Enemy in Seventh War Zone

By a Member of the Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT BASE, June 20.—Japanese Forces in South China that had smashed the bases of enemy resistance in the Sannan district are continuing pursuit of the fleeing enemy and preparing for the next operation by mopping up the remnants in strategic areas.

The blow dealt to the enemy by the recent Japanese operation has been extremely severe, and particularly at Lungnan the enemy leaders barely managed to escape with their lives, after giving the order for retreat. Arms, ammunitions and food supplies which the enemy had massed in preparation for resistance were abandoned everywhere.

The battle results ascertained since the beginning of the operation to June 17 included 805 enemy bodies found, 580 war prisoners taken, 19 anti-aircraft guns, 54 artillery pieces, 70 heavy and light machineguns, and numerous automobiles, ammunition and other supplies captured.

Surprise Move Succeeds

By T. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA ADVANCE BASE, June 20.—In carrying out the present operations in the three zones of South China, several columns of crack Japanese Army Units pushed forward their encirclement strategy from the north and south, completely unknown to the enemy, and smashed the Chungking bases of operation at one surprise stroke.

On June 1, two Japanese columns started a northward movement from the zone northeast of Canton, while another Japanese Unit commenced a similar northward advance from the Huichow region.

In response to these movements other Japanese Army Units started action in three directions from Shaokwan, strategic point on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and Nanyuang, formerly a base of the American air force in China. These units stormed into the three zones in South China on June 15 and 16 and attacked the main enemy force in the 7th War Zone, comprising the 12th, 63rd and the 65th Army Corps of about 60,000 strong, on both flanks. At present, the Japanese Units are giving chase to the fleeing enemy and expanding their war results.

The enemy, taken by complete surprise due to the high speed of the Japanese advance, had no time to carry away the materials they had accumulated in the area. Thus enormous quantities of ammunition and other materials were seized by the Japanese.

By the present operation, the main enemy force in the 7th War Zone has been virtually destroyed. In the face of the Japanese advance, General Yu Han-mou and other leading Chungking officers fled without a fight, thereby showing the lack of fighting will on the part of high-ranking enemy officers.

War Debacle Admitted

Domei

CANTON, June 20.—Crack Japanese Units in South China that commenced an offensive at the beginning of June, immediately occupied the so-called Sannan district and smashed the enemy base of resistance in the Seventh War Zone. A Chungking broadcast on June 19 admitted the defeat of Chungking forces, in its war news, as follows:

"Chungking forces in Kwangtung and Kiangsi provinces are fighting to recover Tingnan which was occupied by the Japanese troops on June 16, with the arrival of reinforcements, and are also fighting the advancing Japanese troops in the area northwest of Tingnan. Our troops are also fighting in the neighborhood of Lungtao against the Japanese who have occupied Anyuan in the north."

Big Blow to Chungking

By T. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT BASE, June 20.—The area under the influence of the Seventh War Zone Army which had been smashed by the recent Sannan operation of the Imperial Forces included Kwangtung Province and a portion of Kiangsi Province, and topographically covered the important regions of the Chukiang River, largest river in South China, and its tributaries, the Tungkiang, Hsikiang and Peikiang.

With its main strength of 60,000 destroyed in the recent operation, the remnants of the Seventh War Zone Army consist now of only about 20,000 men, including about one division at Swatow, and about one division east of Huichow. It is clear that the route by which the enemy strength in the interior is intending to reach the coast seems to in the direction of the movement of American air forces. The concentration of the main strength of the Seventh War Zone Army in the Sannan district was for the purpose of stimulating the movement in this direction.

The work of reconstructing the southwestern air bases which were once destroyed is now being pushed forward in Kiangsi Province, the northwestern part of Kwangtung Province, and the western section of Hunan Province, with Changting and Lungyen of Fukien Province as the foremost bases.

The activity of Chungking in this attempt to recover and push forward air bases was noted, together with the enemy's loud propaganda for a general offensive. But the recent Sannan operation proved that the enemy's general offensive plan was nothing but exaggerated propaganda. It also revealed that even though the attempt of the American forces to approach the China coast should materialize, the Chungking forces are in no state to cooperate effectively with them.

In attacking the South China areas recently, American planes distributed propaganda leaflets and hinted at the landing of American troops, asking the Chinese people to prepare food supplies and to cooperate with American troops. In cooperation with such propaganda tricks, Yu Han-mou and other leaders of the local military administration have issued public notices such as "The landing of American troops is near, hasty preparations to cooperate with them."

But the actual fact is as above mentioned. Whenever the Japanese in South China open up operations, the enemy is smashed without offering notable resistance, while the Japanese coast defense is being more and more consolidated to materialize the complete destruction of the enemy.

U.S. Minesweeper Sunk Off Okinawa Island By Japanese Airmen

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—The United States minesweeper Emmons, one of President Roosevelt's escorts on his journey to the Teheran Conference, was sunk off Okinawa on April 6 after being hit by Japanese Special Attack planes, it was announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. The report said that 61 of the crew were lost and 78 wounded. The Emmons formerly a destroyer was converted into a minesweeper and transferred to the Pacific theater.

B-29'S ATTACK SHIZUOKA, FUKUOKA AND TOYOHASHI

About 260 Night Raiders Used in Incendiary Raids—30 Planes Hit Omura Area

About 90 B-29 bombers based in the Marianas attacked Toyohashi City and its vicinity after midnight on June 19, the Tokai Army District Headquarters announced in a communique issued at noon on June 20.

The communique further revealed that at about the same time about 110 B-29's raided Shizuoka City and its vicinity.

Fires started at various places in Shizuoka and Toyohashi cities as a result of the bombing, but were placed under control by about 5 and 8 a.m. respectively. Investigations are being made as to the extent of damage done to these cities as well as the war results gained by the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces.

Fukuoka Also Raided

Some 60 B-29's based in the Marianas appeared over Kyushu either singly or in small formations between 10:30 p.m. on Tuesday and 12:30 a.m. the following day, and for two hours mainly attacked Fukuoka City with incendiaries, the Western Army District Headquarters announced at 6 a.m. on Wednesday.

Fires started at several places in Fukuoka, but due to the strenuous efforts of the Army and civilians, they were mostly brought under control by 2:30 a.m.

Simultaneously, about 10 B-29's dropped mines in the Kanmon Strait.

Meanwhile, about 10 B-29 bombers from a southern base, which appeared over the Kashimanada Sea shortly after midnight on Tuesday, roared over the Japan Sea and dropped mines in the vicinity of Niigata Harbor before fleeing southward at 3 a.m. on Wednesday.

Some 30 small aircraft, including P-47's and P-38's, attacked the Omura area at 8:20 a.m. on Wednesday.

Over 30 B-29's, coming by way of the southern tip of the Kii Channel, Nara and Central Mie Prefecture between 11 p.m. Tuesday and 2 a.m. the following day, dropped some mines in Wakasa Bay.

GRIM FIGHT CONTINUES IN SOUTHERN OKINAWA

Japanese Hit U.S. Warships in Night Raids; Carrier Planes Attack Otorishima

Grim fighting continues to rage at every point along the entire length of the southern front of the main Okinawa island following the intense battle of recent days. The American invasion forces are now attempting to break through the central section of the southern front where their major offensive began on June 20.

Meanwhile, American surface units on the same day approached the coast of the southern part of the island and shelled the Japanese positions. The Japanese Forces speedily counterattacked the enemy.

U.S. Warcraft Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLAND BASE, June 21.—Japanese Air Units launched a fierce night attack on American warcraft in the waters around the main Okinawa island yesterday. In a series of repeated assaults, the Japanese inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

300 Planes Hit Otorishima

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, June 21.—Enemy carrier-borne planes aggregating 300 raided Otorishima Island (Wake) throughout the day yesterday. Japanese Forces repulsed the enemy in heavy counterattacks.

BUCKNER'S DEATH TOLD

Hit in Chest by Japanese Shell Fragment at Okinawa Front

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The death of Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, Commander of the United States Tenth Army, who died on the Okinawa battle front on June 18, is described by a UP war correspondent as follows:

"Lieutenant General Buckner [illegible] on the battle [illegible]ed daily. On the afternoon of June 17, Buckner sat down on a rock on the foremost battle front and was looking on at the operations of the 8th Regiment of the U.S. [illegible] Marine Corps. During the morning the Japanese guns were silent.

In the afternoon, when Buckner was inspecting the battlefield with his officers, two Japanese shells suddenly came screeching over. One of the shells landed close to the rock on which Buckner was sitting. A large shell fragment pierced the left hand side of his chest.

"His death was announced by an army surgeon who rushed to his aid 10 minutes later. When wounded by a Japanese shell, Buckner was taken into a dugout near the rock by an army surgeon while Japanese shells fell all around the [illegible] point."

Thus was the nature of the fierce Japanese attack described. Buckner's funeral was observed in the military cemetery of the U.S. 10th Army on the main Okinawa island yesterday. Judging from the fact that the New York Times has dedicated an editorial to Buckner's death, it appears that his death was quite a shock to the Americans.

CZECHS GOING TO MOSCOW

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 20.—Following the entry of Polish troops in Teschen, the much disputed territory on the northeastern frontier of Czechoslovakia, the Prague radio today said that Czechoslovak Prime Minister is heading a delegation to Moscow this week to discuss the Polish-Czechoslovak relations.

The same broadcast said that the Government is unanimously in favor to deport Germans from the frontier districts of Czechoslovakia.

In the House of Commons last week, a British spokesman said that any transfer of Germans from Czechoslovakia to Germany should be carried out only as an integral part of the plans of the controlling Powers for the postwar settlement of Germany. Britain has made known her point of view to the other controlling nations and to the Czechoslovak Government.

[illegible] IS NOT ATTENDING NATIONAL COUNCIL MEET

[illegible] Reason as Opposing Chungking's One-Party Despotic Dictatorship

Domei

[illegible], June 20.—Although the Chungking regime has formally announced the convening of the National Council meeting on July 7 as the preparatory step for the enforcement of constitutional administration, the Yenan Government that is opposing the false democracy of Chungking has declared its non-participation in the coming conference.

Through the Hsinhua News Agency, the Yenan regime has revealed its strong attitude, stating: "Unless Chungking gives up the despotic administration by one party, Yenan will continue its resistance."

The Hsinhua News Agency reported on June 16 that to the question whether or not Yenan will be represented at the National Council to be held by Chungking, the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party gave the following answer:

"Yenan will not send any representative to the National Council meeting to be opened on July 7. The reason is that although ever since last September the Yenan regime, the Democratic League of China and other third parties had demanded Chungking to abolish the one-party despotic rule, establish a temporary coalition government, declare the democratic principles and manifest democratic reconstruction, no formal reply has yet been given.

"In issuing invitations to the National Council, Chungking authorities designated representatives to be present, and moreover selected the Yenan representatives. Unless Chungking gives up the one party dictatorship, Yenan will not participate in the National Council or the national mass meeting to be held on November 12."

MORE ARMS ARE NEEDED BY U.S., HUSSEY STRESSES

War Against Japan Calls for Huge Quantity of Steel, Navy Officer Avers

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the U.S. Navy Department, speaking over the radio yesterday, stressed the urgent need for the increased production of war materials, as follows:

"The Pacific War is calling for the production and use of unprecedentedly large quantities of war materials. The Japanese forces are waxing increasingly fierce in their operations. In order to make Japan surrender unconditionally we shall have to use more firearms than ever set down in world history. The most urgent and important task that the U.S. Navy Ordnance Bureau has to solve is that of the repairing and servicing of guns. Secondly comes large-scale research. Thirdly, we must increase the production of ammunition.

"In 1942 we used an average of $29,200,000 worth of ammunition a month. Within this year, in the operations against Japan, we shall most likely have to use ammunition to the value of $240,000,000 a month. A third of this outlay will be used for rocket shells, another third for ammunition, and the remainder for mines, land mines and other war materials. In the Marshall Island operations the Navy used 16,000 tons of shells. In the Mariana Island operations we used 36,000 tons of shells. In the operations against such a small island as Iwo, the Navy alone used 16,000 tons of shells.

"In the Okinawa area, during the first 48 days alone, 34,000 tons of shells were used. It is true that these small islands are strategically important points, but they are no more than advance bases. The closer our offensive operations go to Japan, we shall have to expect to meet with Japan's death defying resistance. Thus, we must throw a far more tremendous amount of steel against Japan."

OPPOSE YALTA DECISION

London Polish Regime Not Recognizing Polish Border Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 20.—The days of the Polish Provisional Government in London are now evidently numbered, for the exile regime is not only seriously resisting the Soviet Union but also refuses to recognize the Yalta decision according to which the eastern border of Poland crosses along the present line, it was disclosed today by a Moscow report.

The London Poles do not recognize the Yalta decision despite the fact that the "Big Three" considered that Poland must be given a considerable extension of territory to the north and west at the expense of Germany.

Meanwhile, talks are continuing in Moscow today among the various Polish groups who are discussing the broadening of the provisional government in Warsaw. A delegate from inside Poland, Kiernick, has been invited in place of the Peasant Party leader, Wincenty Witos, former Premier, who is too ill to attend the conference.

Must Fight Japan With Both Hands, Daily Mail Warns

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—"The struggle with Japan is in many respects the most difficult conflict in which Britain and the United States have ever been engaged," stressed the Daily Mail today commenting on General Slim's interview yesterday, according to a London dispatch. General Slim, yesterday, warned the British people that the war would last a long time if they did not "take off their coats and roll up their sleeves" and pursue the war with all energy. The paper added, "We must fight Japan with both hands and with full power behind our punches."

DISORDERS AND KILLING MARK TURMOIL IN ITALY

Leftists Taking Lead in Terroristic Activities Against Fascists, Pro-Germans

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—With the aggravation of the political situation in Italy surrounding the Bonomi regime and the increasing activities of the Left Wing elements, the situation in Italy has become such that it may be said to be almost without a government, according to a Rome dispatch. Reports gathered in Rome yesterday and today alone are as follows:

In the city of Modena in northern Italy, armed guerillas attacked the prison yesterday. After clashing with the guards, they broke into the prison and shot 13 Fascist and pro-German prisoners.

In Parma, in northern Italy, four rioters attacked a hospital last night, dragged out some Fascists and shot them.

At Alphonsine near Lavunna, guerillas shot the chief secretary of the Women's Fascist Party and her 70-year-old father.

At the naval port of Spezia, guerillas killed Countess Pazzano Eppe, who worked as a translator during the German occupation of the port, dragging her out of her villa and shooting her.

At Padoua, rioters struck one of seven pro-Germans who were being tried in court, besides dragging out one other and lynching him.

A Reuter dispatch says that the people have come to disregard the laws. The situation is being viewed as a trend noted in all defeated countries.

TRIESTE PACT DETAILS DISCLOSED AT BELGRADE

Anglo-U.S.-Yugoslav Delegates Reach Agreement Regarding Military Affairs

Special

LISBON, June 20.—It was officially announced in Rome today that all military details for the implementing of the Trieste agreement had been concluded at the joint meeting of the Anglo-American and Yugoslav delegations at Belgrade, a Rome dispatch said today.

The discussions covered the delineation of the boundary running from Pola Port south of Trieste to Villach on the Drave River, arrangements for placing certain Yugoslav troops under the command of Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, and the use of the ports.

Enforcing Trieste Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 20.—The Anglo-American and Yugoslav delegates have fixed all the military steps necessary to implement the Trieste agreement reached at Belgrade, according to a Rome report. This follows the settlement a few days ago of the boundaries of the zones of occupation in the Trieste area.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade radio today indicated that there are still some civil measures to be settled, such as the recognition of Yugoslav civil administration set up in Trieste and in the town of Goritzia, 20 miles to the north. The broadcast said that the Yugoslavs in Goritzia had refused an Anglo-American demand to hand over the administration there.

BELGIAN PARTIES URGE ABDICATION OF LEOPOLD

Holding Mass Demonstration Jointly With Trade Union in Brussels on Saturday

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—While King Leopold at his headquarters in Austria was announcing that he is trying to form a new Government, a mass demonstration calling for the abdication of the King has been arranged in Brussels for Saturday by the Left Wing Party. Socialists, Communists and Liberals in conjunction with the trade union, according to a Brussels report.

It is also reported that the Allied military authorities have been given an assurance that in the event of a general strike there will be no hindrance to their supplies passing through Belgium.

Proposers Holding Plebiscite

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—A proposal to solve the Belgium constitutional crisis by a plebiscite came today from one of the Catholic (conservative) members of Archille Van Acker's "caretaker government" as the Belgian Communists issued a call for "ever-growing demonstrations throughout the country against King Leopold's return," according to a Reuter's dispatch from Brussels.

It was Charles Du Bas De Warnaffe, Catholic Minister of Justice, who suggested the referendum as a solution of the abdication problem.

Writing in one of the Brussels' Right Wing newspapers, he said, "It would perhaps be the only real method of bringing out of the will of the majority of the country provided it can be expressed in calm and freedom and under suitable control."

The Brussels radio, meanwhile, said today that the Belgian Catholic Party which is the only party supporting the King's return has been reorganized to include the Flemish and Walloon section and will not be known as the "Christian Popular Party."

In its first manifesto under its new name, the radio added, the party said its policy was Christian Social and Democratic and condemned the "abuse of power" by economic and financial groupings.

The Executive Commitee of the Belgian Communist Party also issued a resolution today calling for demonstration against the King's return which was published in the Drapeau Rouge (red flag). It urged "an immediate consultation of the people" to secure Van Acker's policy.

POOR RECRUITING SETUP ANGERS CHIANG OFFICERS

Illiterates, Weaklings Sent to 64th, 65th Divisions; Protests Are Made

By O. Ozawa

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT BASE, June 20.—Although the Chungking regime has been loudly advertising that the movement for recruiting 100,000 intelligent youths for military service had succeeded in netting 150,000 youths in only three months, the young men recruited to the 64th and 65th divisions commanded by Wu Ting-ling are mostly illiterate and are physically weak, according to recent information reaching here.

As a result, division commanders and other officers who expected much of those recruited youths were indignant and issued strong protests to the Recruiting Committee of Anwhei Province where the recruiting was mostly made and also to the central Chungking authorities.

Also, according to statements made by war prisoners taken in the Laohokuo and Nanyang operations, Chungking authorities dispatched all intelligent youths recruited to the battle areas south of the Yangtze River, and only a few were sent to Honan and the First War Zone, where the recovery of the military strength is believed out of question.

Furthermore, among those recruited are included many who joined the forces on receiving large sums of money for replacing those originally recruited.

Truman in Olympia

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—President Truman arrived in Olympia, Washington, by plane late yesterday afternoon, according to a Washington dispatch. He was met by Governor Wallgren of Washington state. The President will be the guest of the Governor until Friday when he is expected to leave Washington state to go to San Francisco to address the closing plenary session of the United Nation Conference.

Dewey Calling Parley Of Governors to Study Food Shortage in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York State, yesterday announced that he intends to call a conference of governors of 13 eastern states in New York on June 21 for the purpose of counteracting a serious shortage of foodstuffs in his state, says a New York dispatch. Dewey said, "The present shortage of fodder is really serious. Unless immediate remedial measures are taken, the supply of milk and eggs will be completely suspended in New York State. This shortage is due to lack of transportation facilities."

3-POWER MEET CALLED TO ENLIGHTEN TRUMAN

U.S. and British Press Wants President to Have Knowledge of Yalta Plan

Considering that Harry Truman, who succeeded to the presidency of the United States on the death of President Roosevelt, had hitherto taken no direct part in the supreme direction of the war, a demand for a new Three-Power Conference was raised by the American and British press on the assumption of office by Truman, in order to initiate the new President into the mysteries of the Yalta formula, Domei comments discussing the prospective conference of the three Powers.

Meanwhile, European affairs had developed with quick tempo, and Germany surrendered on May 2, bringing the European War to an end. In mand for a new Three-Power Conference became insistent, and from a speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons, it was presumed that the conference in question was rather close at hand. It may be recalled that, in the latter part of April, when the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Powers had struck a snag, a conference of the Big Three was demanded as the only way out of the impasse. In these circumstances, Churchill made his speech as referred above.

There are a number of anxious problems, as Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, stated, pending between the three Powers. The settlement of the Polish question, the punishment of war criminals, the operation of the Allied Commission of Control in Germany, quite apart from the question of international peace machinery, are demanding urgent solution, but none of these questions are susceptible of quick solution.

In order to prepare for the coming conference, the White House, on May 13, announced the dispatch of special envoys to Britain and the Soviet Union. Harry Hopkins was thus sent to Moscow, and Joseph Davies to London, though it was the latter who laid a foundation for American-Soviet cooperation by making Lend-Lease arrangements in Moscow in August, 1941. President Truman, on June 13, declared that the results of negotiations conducted by the two envoys were quite satisfactory. He stated, at the same time, that the date and time of the new conference was now fixed. It was later revealed that the conference was to take place somewhere in the suburbs of Berlin. As to the date, it is surmised that the conference will meet before July 7, the date set for the general election in Britain.

As announced from the White House on June 13, Truman will be assisted at the coming conference by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Chief of Staff to the President Admiral William Leahy, Joseph Davies, Harry Hopkins, and Joseph Byrnes, all advisers to the President, while Churchill, as announced in London, has secured the consent of Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, to attend the conference. Nothing has, however, been revealed about the membership of the Soviet delegation to the conference.

The coming conference is the third of the conclaves of the Big Three. The disposal of technical questions, as Eden declared, is a matter of secondary interest. It may, therefore, be presumed that Truman and Churchill will try to outmaneuver Premier Josef Stalin, so as to impose their own solution not only in Europe but in the world. The matters before the conference will not be limited to political questions. The attendance of Leahy is worth noticing, in this connection. The conference will clarify the attitude of the Soviet Union, which holds in its hands the key to the world of tomorrow.

Truman Can Cut Tariff Rate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—The U.S. Senate by 47 to 33 vote today restored to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement the power of the President to reduce the tariff rates by as much as 50 per cent, under what they were in January, according to a Washington report.

DREAMS ARE MECHANISMS FOR SAFEGUARDING SLEEP

For Average Person They Are Normal Functions of Mind Serving Useful Purpose

Dreams are among the most fascinating experiences of our lives. They have been woven into the literature of all languages and into every racial history. "Dream books," purporting to interpret the meaning of dreams, sell by the millions every year.

Just what are the visions, often apparently senseless, that race through our minds while we're asleep? Are they meaningless leftovers of an active mind, or do they serve some useful purpose?

These questions, and others, were put to leading psychiatrists. Every major investigator of the human mind has devoted intensive research to the dream problem. Today scientists can provide a few explanations to dispel our confusion.

Dreams, they say, have nothing to do with the future; they are products of the past and present. Despite their topsy-turvy appearance, they follow well-ordered patterns and there are several types common to all mankind. They are a normal function of the mind and serve a useful purpose. Dreams are the guardians of your sleep.

This concept may surprise most laymen, who are inclined to regard dreams as disturbers of sleep. Introduced over 40 years ago by Dr. Sigmund Freud, the guardianship theory was slow to win wide acceptance. Today most doctors agree that it makes sound medical sense.

Sleep is as necessary to the healthy human body as food and drink. While you sleep, the body cells work at storing up energy to take you through another day. This process would be impossible were not your conscious mind—practical, impatient, full of hopes and worries—asleep also.

Memories Stimulate Dreams

But consciousness is only part of the human mind. The rest is the unconscious mind, repository of the "forgotten" experiences of a lifetime. These vague, hidden memories may stimulate reactions as imperatively as the concerns of the busy day just ended. If they were allowed free access to the mind, they would frequently wake us up. So nature provides a safeguard: A dream mechanism which deliberately disguises this raw material of the unconscious, making the dream-contents as undisturbing to sleep as possible. In your waking recollection these dreams often seem ludicrous or fantastic.

Psychology recognizes three kinds of sleep-disturbing impulses that may produce dreams. First, stimuli that reach your sleeping senses from outside your mind—something in the room, or some bodily disturbance. Second, "day remnants"—recent thoughts or worries that linger in your mind after you're asleep. Third, those forgotten experiences and desires that rise up out of the unconscious mind.

Dreams caused by outside stimuli clearly illustrate the sleep-protecting nature of dreams. The "thirst dream," very common among desert travelers, is likely to occur to almost anyone. Go without water for some time before retiring, eat something salty, and you will become so thirsty while asleep that your slumber is threatened. Thereupon you may dream of drinking enormous drafts of water. The dream is saying, "Thirsty? Nonsense! How can anyone be thirsty with all this water at hand?" So you sleep peacefully on, unless the thirst becomes so intense that the dream can no longer protect you from it.

In the common "alarm clock dream" the jangling of the alarm is cleverly worked into a soothing dream-story. That isn't the alarm clock telling you to get up. Oh, no: You are in a churchyard and bells are tolling, or you are visiting an office where a telephone is ringing. Given the stimulus, the dream writes the scenario, furnishes the props and actors out of the accumulated experience of your lifetime. At least, in most cases, you awake—the dream couldn't save your slumber, but it did its best. Even then you may drop back to sleep and dream you're already at your place of business.

Dreams Protect Sleep

In an experiment a large number of artificially stimulated dreams were recorded. Night after night, applied various sensory stimuli were applied on the person being experimented while he slept. On awakening, before being told what the stimulus was, he reported his dreams. A twanging sound near his ear made him dream of ringing bells. Fumes from a sulphur match made him dream of fire. A colored light waved before his eyes took him through a lightning storm. But all those nights he went right on sleeping—the dreams had done their job.

"Day-remnant" dreams usually refer to happenings of the preceding day which have left us frustrated. A little girl, for example, was taken for a boat ride in a park; when it came time to go home she objected—she wanted to keep on sailing. That night she did, in a dream. The wish to go on having fun was still so strong that it might have wakened her had not the dream taken care of it.

Similarly an active man, confined in a hospital, had been chafing all day under his enforced idleness. He wanted to be up and about. That night, asleep, he still wanted to. So his dream gave him a long, pleasant stroll—miles up and down the river, exploring interesting bypaths along the way.

Today the pompous new auditor in your office raised a fuss over your accounts. Tonight you are still so annoyed with him that your rest is endangered. So in a dream you go back to the office. The auditor is there, too—but he's wearing a dunce cap and a little boy's sailor suit, and is pedaling about on a child's velocipede. "Why, this fellow is nothing but a stupid, childish buffoon," your dream is telling you. "Why worry about what he says—go on sleeping!"

Dreams in which the sleep-disturbing impulse rises from the unconscious go deep into the forgotten corners of the mind. Do you recall a "flying dream"? You drifted over the heads of the crowd, skimmed over housetops and hillsides, went on your way happy and unobstructed. You were expressing your common wish to be capable of surmounting all difficulties and handicaps.

Unpleasant Dreams Useful Too

Even unpleasant dreams, doctors have found, often fill the same sleep-protecting role as the happier ones. Almost everyone knows the "examination dream": You're back in school or college again; an examination is in progress, in a subject you feel you ought to know, yet you can't think of any of the answers. This dream is provoked by anxiety over some problem to be faced, it is the mind's way of taking you back to another memorable difficulty which was solved successfully. "That one came out all right," the dream assures you, "and so will this one Don't worry!"

The sense of falling, in a dream, may be stimulated emotionally or physically. Many psychologists believe that a remembered fear of falling from our station in society plays a part in such dreams. Or our delicate cranial apparatus may have registered an off-balance position in bed.

Haven't you dreamed of being in a public place naked or half-dressed? You may be overwhelmingly embarrassed by your plight but no one else seems to notice it. Some investigators have found that tossing off the bedclothes may inspire this dream. Others attribute it to an almost universal wish to be unhampered by convention.

Psychologists explain as coincidence some of the "prophetic" dreams that are related by people of unquestioned veracity. Others are explainable as a trick of the unconscious. A doctor, who had once made a hobby of collecting birds' eggs, dreamed that while walking along a familiar road he stopped by a certain bush and discovered a nest filled with beautifully colored eggs. Next morning he investigated. There in the bush were the eggs! The doctor did not take this as a "dream prophecy." Instead he explains: "I had never noticed that nest before; my mind was always occupied with other matters. But the unconscious part of my mind had noticed it, and I was informed at the first opportunity."

An elaborate dream may really last only a few seconds, contend some. Other investigators say it depends upon the dreamer. According to one authority he says: "If yours is a rapid, vivid imagination, the dream will occupy a relatively short time. If you are a slow, methodical thinker, the time will be longer."

Dreams Are Uncontrollable

We have absolutely no mental control over what we dream, says the psychologist. If you doubt it, try impressing on your mind the things you intend to dream, and resolve to wake up if the dreams don't follow your suggestions. You're doomed to disappointment on both counts.

Consequently we are in no way responsible for what we dream. Pure-minded people, worried by the degree to which sex matters and "sinful" acts figure in their dreams, should remember that even St. Augustine, a holy man, thanked God he was not held responsible for what he did in his dreams. Every human being is heir to passions and impulse which must be curbed. Shut out of our waking minds, they furtively reappear in dreams. Doctors refer us to Plato's remark that the virtuous man contents himself with dreaming what the wicked man does.

When the sleep-disturbing factor is stronger than the dream mechanism, the dream may become violent alarming; the dreamer awakens in in a cold sweat, his heart pounding. Doctors dislike to utter generalities about the cause of such nightmares. They may result from digestive disturbances, emotional disorders, even a poor sleeping habit. Sleeping on one's back for example, with heavy bedcovers weighing on the chest, may cause a nightmare.

Medical books do little to satisfy popular curiosity about dreams, and people ask: "Why do doctors make such a mystery of dream analysis?" For the reason that scientific dream study is extremely complicated even for an expert. What interests the doctor is not the interpretation of the dream but the thoughts which lie back of it. Most modern psychiatrists use the dreams of the mentally ill to find their way back through buried memories to the original cause of the illness.

For the average person dreams are normal activities, like eating, breathing, sleeping. Says one doctor, "whatever you dreamed, and whatever your waking reaction to it, ask yourself this one question; 'Did I sleep reasonably well?' If you did, the dream has served its purpose, so forget it." Medical psychology tempers the traditional night-time parting, "Pleasant dreams," "Successful dreams," good enough for healthful sleeping, are all we need.

Nutria, an Animal That Looks Like a Beaver, Is Being Raised for Its High-Grade Fur, Meat

A new field looms in the animal-raising industry of Japan. It is nutria culture. The nutria is more commonly known as coypu. It is a South American rodent living in rivers and lakes and is often mistaken for a large water rat or a beaver; hence its scientific name Myocastor (Gr. mys, mouse; castor, beaver). It lives in burrows beside the water and feeds on the leaves and roots of aquatic plants.

The raising of these little creatures in recent years has become a highly promising industry in Japan. It was only in 1910 that a batch of 150 nutrias were brought to the country for the first time, but the number has increased today to one hundred times the original figure.

Fat and pudgy like a water rat, the nutria weighs nearly 20 pounds when fully matured, and is about twice the size of a full-grown rabbit. The paws and legs are short and chunky like a beaver's; the head is disproportionately large, accounting for the creature's grotesque appearance; the front teeth are large, long and protruding and are the color of tobacco.

Tail Is Conspicuous

The rodent's outer garment is of two varieties; on the outside, a tough bristly hair, underneath which is a rich layer of soft and dark brown fur. The tail is the most conspicuous part of the animal. It is hairless like a rat's, about a foot and a half long, when the animal is fully grown, and is used as a balancing prop when the animal stands upright.

The attention of the Japanese was called to this furred rodent, when it was found that it can be eaten as well as utilized for its fur-bearing characteristics. Even the tail is edible. Rich in fat, it can be prepared for food like an oxtail, making a superb stew. A more substantial use of this tail is also possible in that the skin can be made into various sheath-like objects, purses and bags, such as are obtained from lizard and snake skins.

A pioneer grower of Shizuoka Prefecture, who owns a fairly large nutria farm, has this to say of the animal: "It is often the case that an animal valuable as food is a poor provider of fur and skin. Foxes, martens, weasels, otters and similar animals are all highly prized for their fur, but they have never been regarded as important for their meat."

The chief reason for this is that most of these animals are carnivorous, and carnivorous animals are invariably inferior in meat quality to those that feed on vegetable matter. Another thing, though this is of minor importance, is that animals that prey on other animals for sustenance are obliged to be always on the hunt for them and are therefore lean and sinewy. Creatures that live on vegetation have less running to do and are on that account likely to be much more plump and lardy, thus providing better and more meat.

Is an Exception

"Anyway, according to Nature's law, it seems that an animal good for its fur is poor as food. The two merits are seldom found existing together. The nutria is one of the few exceptions.

"The native home of the nutria is Argentina, where it lives an amphibious life along the banks of the River Plata, feeding on the leaves and roots of aquatic plants. It is perhaps because it lives a large part of the time in the water that the nutria is endowed with high-grade fur and skin. The coarse long hair is of minor value, but the soft downy fur underneath this is of excellent quality, being water-proof, heat-proof and chill-proof. The skin is also of fine quality.

"The most significant point about nutria fur is that, while the furs of other animals native to the temperate zone are available only during the winter months, it is good all the year round; though, of course, it is best and most abundant during the winter season."

The nutria, in a word, is much like the beaver. Once upon a time this animal was plentiful both in the United States and Europe and was cherished, like the nutria, both as food and for its fur and skin. Owing to the indiscriminate hunting by man it is now almost wholly extinct in Europe and reduced to a small number in the United States.

Native of Tropics

Another great advantage of the nutria is its speedy growth. A creature no more than a year old is ready to give a neat piece of fur from four to five feet square. The fast growth may be ascribed to the fact that the animal is originally a native of a tropical climate. It grows to its full weight within 18 months after birth.

It is mature and ready for reproduction at the fourth or fifth month. The period of gestation is rather long in comparison to the rapid maturity—about 130 days. One breeding, however, produces on an average of from five to six pups, ten at the most.

The Shizuoka nutria farm comprises a dozen pens, each provided with a cement tub full of water, encircled by split bamboo fences. A section of the pen is set aside where all kinds of grass are made to grow on which the nutria may feed at will. Only occasionally is it fed other food such as the chaff of grains and other vegetable leaves. These suffice in very moderate quantities.

Nutria culture was begun in Germany many years ago. The nutria is called Sumpfbiber by the Germans which means "swamp badger." It is believed that the word nutria is a deviation from the Latin lutra, which means "otter."

According to those who have already tried it, the raising of nutria should be an easier job than the raising of any other domestic livestock. Some people claim that it is definitely much simpler than raising either rabbits or chickens. The main reason is that the raiser does not have to worry about the problem of food. A little refuse from the kitchen is all that is necessary. The only other requirement is a fairly large tank of water. As soon as that is ready anyone can have a nutria farm.—By Hideo Kuwahara in the Times Week of Shanghai.

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PEOPLE OF KYUSHU SET TO ANNIHILATE INVADERS

They Will Fight to the Last Man, Governor General Totsuka Assures Press

With the completion of the organization of the National Volunteer Corps throughout the country, the entire people are ready for action. They are eagerly awaiting the time when the Corps will be transformed into fighting units and are set to smash the enemy should he attempt a landing on the mainland of Japan.

Kuichiro Totsuka, Governor General of the Regional Administration in Kyushu, who is now in Tokyo where he attended the first conference of the Governors General of Regional Administrations on Tuesday, described the high fighting spirit of the people of Kyushu in an interview with reporters. He declared:

"The serious war situation in the Okinawas has stimulated the determination of the people of Kyushu. They are imbued with a high fighting spirit and are ready to fight to the last man by converting, if necessary, the entire territory of Kyushu into a battlefield. This high spirit can be likened to the loyal spirit of the men of the Army and Navy Special Attack Units.

"The people of Kyushu are now fully acquainted with the feats of the members of the Special Attack Units through newspapers and radio. The morale of the people has been tremendously enhanced as the result of the fact that they have sent off the men of the Special Attack Units. I am of the opinion that so far as the people of Kyushu are concerned there is nothing to be desired in respect to the enhancement of fighting spirit.

"The structure for battles has generally been completed materially and spiritually. The people of Kyushu are fully aware that the enemy may land on Kyushu. 'Kyomin Tokko' or the United People of Kyushu is a watchword of the inhabitants of Kyushu.

"We have learned a lot from the heroic actions of the National Volunteer Corps of Okinawa and are eagerly waiting for the arrival of the time when the National Volunteer Corps will be turned into fighting units.

"The foundation of the self-sufficiency structure for prosecuting the war is food. We have made incessant endeavors to enforce all possible measures in this respect. By the enactment of the Wartime Emergency Measures Law for dealing with the enemy's operations against the mainland of Japan the authority of Governors General of Regional Administrations has been strengthened. In Kyushu the army, government officials and people are completely united and determined to fight this war to ultimate victory."

MOTOR INDUSTRY SHIFTED

Production of Vehicles Taken Over By War Ministry

In accordance with the Cabinet decision to unify the control of small-scale transport business under the War Ministry, the administration relating to the production of motor vehicles has been transferred from the Munitions Ministry to the War Ministry. This administrative business was taken over by War Minister General Korechika Anami from Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda on June 19.

After the formalities were completed, the Munitions Minister instructed the chairman of the Motor Vehicles Control Association and other leaders of control organizations as well as the representatives of the industry, at the official residence of the Prime Minister, calling upon them to make redoubled exertions for the production of motor vehicles.

Mail Service Resumed

Handling of third, fourth and fifth class mail and parcels in Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki suspended due to the recent enemy raids will again be resumed from June 21 with the exception of parcels. Accordingly magazines (third class mail), books and printed matter (fourth class) and agricultural seeds (fifth class) will be accepted as before. However, handling of parcels except those sent officially will continue to be suspended for the time being.

Assumes Judicial Post

Mitsuzo Nakamura, Section Chief of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, has been appointed president of the Aomori District Law Court under date of June 20 to succeed the post vacated by the death of Suikuro Tsuda, it has been announced by the Ministry of Justice.

Obituary

Mrs. Kikuo Motoji, wife of Shinkuma Motoji, member of the Privy Council, passed away at the age of 70 due to illness at her place of evacuation in Gumma Prefecture. Funeral services according to Shinto rites will be held from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. on June 24 at the Daito Gakuin at Kaminoge, Setagaya-ku.

Crew Members of Soviet Ship Rescued By Japanese Are Grateful for Kindness

The 94 crew members of the 10,000-ton Soviet ship, Transbalt, who were rescued by a Japanese patrol boat and a fishing boat after the ship was sunk by an American submarine in the sea near Karafuto on its return voyage from Vladivostok, are now being sheltered at a hotel in Honto-cho on the western coast of Karafuto, it was revealed by reports from Sapporo.

The Transbalt was hit by two torpedoes discharged by an American submarine when cruising westward off Notoro, west of Karafuto, at about 1 a.m. on June 13. The crew immediately got into four lifeboats, and two of them, with 44 members in them were discovered and rescued by a Japanese patrol boat after having been afloat for several hours. The other two life boats were also rescued by a Japanese fishing boat about 6 a.m. the following day, in the waters off Shirashu, Karafuto. They are now being kindly protected by the Japanese. Though worrying about five missing comrades, the rescued 94 are happy to be together again. Among them are six women, and everyone got off without a scratch. While cheerfully playing cards, they are reported to be repeating, "thank you," to the Japanese who are looking after them.

The captain of the ship said on behalf of the others. "The night was dark and the thick fog hung low, hampering our visibility. We were fast asleep when our ship was hit by two torpedoes. We immediately realized that we had been attacked, but visibility was so poor that we could detect nothing. We have no doubt, however, that the submarine which hit us was not a Japanese vessel. I can hardly express my appreciation for the kind treatment accorded us by the Japanese."

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, June 21

STRUGGLE BETWEEN NEW AND OLD DEMOCRACIES

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union claim that the present Great War has been fought for the objective of eradicating Fascism and setting up Democracy on a firm basis. Than, it must mean that even today when Europe has seen the downfall of Fascism the matter of setting up Democracy on a firm basis should remain as the objective of positive collaboration between the three Powers. To be sure, the collaboration and strife between the three countries are being continued around the matter of democratization.

It is undeniable that after the death of Fuehrer Hitler, the democratization of the world has been playing an important role for keeping the Anglo-American and Soviet Powers together. The large part being filled by the slogan of Democracy in the Allied camp is testified to by the fact that even Spain has begun to air Democracy. After the Napoleonic War the legitimacy of Royal Families decided everything at the Vienna Conference. In like manner, it is said, at the Yalta Conference Democracy was adopted as the standard for making all decisions.

The Soviet Union is a country of Socialism, but its foreign policy does not go outside the scope of Democracy, and no attempt is being made to force its Socialism upon other countries. Though, in fact, the Soviet Union is giving protection to the Communists abroad, aiming at effecting a fundamental liquidation of the Fascist elements, it will be seen in the Soviet dealings with Rumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia that the Soviets have been supporting the maintenance of the Royal Institution in the occupied territories. The Soviet Union is also collaborating with the Democratic elements there. She is carrying out a reform of agriculture. Indeed the state ownership of large-scale important industries, a radical social policy and the economic control accompanying these measures. But she has not touched even a finger on the system of Capitalism itself. Even in regard to the colonial issue and the Indian independence issue advocated by the Soviet Union at the San Francisco Parley, she did not trespass outside the sphere of Democracy. What the Soviet Union is seeking to accomplish may be said to be democratization of the highest degree.

Whether the democratization will develop into Socialism or continue to maintain Capitalism is to depend on the future development of the relations of domestic influences, that is, to be determined by the will of the various peoples concerned themselves. Herein lies the chance for collaboration on the part of the capitalistic elements and herein also lies the strength of the Soviet Union's policy.

So long as the Soviet Union adheres to the principles of democratization, the Anglo-American countries cannot oppose it.

The strife between the Conservative Party of Britain and the Labor Party is a good example showing the strife between the new and old Democracies in one country. This strife is also seen in the dispute between the three countries regarding the disposal of Germany. Britain by utilizing reactionary elements is intending to oppress the German nation, but apprehensive over the damage to be wrought to her own prosperity as a reaction, Britain is aimlessly hovering between a strong and a lukewarm attitude. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, while demanding indemnities, is allowing the Germans to develop along the line of Democracy and is assisting and guiding them in a positive way.

Democracy is a tie binding the three countries but at the same time serves as the lever of the strife. For the time being, the political and ideological strife between the three countries, while bearing the strife between Socialism and Imperialism in the background, is directly being fought on the basis of Democracy. Herein lies the unexpected strength of the tripartite relations and also herein lies the cause of the intensification of the strife the world over.

News and Views

The Soviet Union Leads Again

Two important incidents are now taking place in Moscow. One is the meeting of Polish democratic groups to establish a unified Polish government based on the Yalta formula and the other is the public trial of 16 Polish leaders. The two cases appear developing separately but actually they have close relations to each other.

Attention must be paid to the fact that the Soviet Government opened the trial of the 16 Polish leaders on June 18, just one day after the opening of the Moscow meeting which was started on June 17. Although the United States and Britain are trying to give the impression that the opening of the Moscow meeting is a concession on the part of the Soviet Union, there will not be any Soviet concession so long as Kremlin leaders maintain the firm stand of establishing a new unified Polish Government by reorganizing the present provisional regime in Warsaw.

In view of the fact that the 16 Polish leaders have already pleaded guilty at the preliminary trial, the Soviet Government's decision to hold a public trial merely indicates the Soviet Union in regard to the Anglo-American demand is sticking to its firm stand for the release of these Polish leaders. Therefore, the Moscow meeting is greatly restricted by the public trial. It was the United States and Britain who proposed the Moscow meeting, but naturally it is the Soviet Union who is leading the meeting.

Opinion is gaining ground both in the United States and Britain in favor of a strong attitude toward the Soviets. In fact, Washington and London have started what can be described as a political offensive against Moscow.

It is true that the Soviet Union seems much embarrassed by the changed attitude of the Anglo-Americans. However, the fact remains that Premier Stalin has been and is still doing just what he likes. The opening of the Moscow meeting apparently saved, the "face" of the United States and Britain, but they are obliged to continue their policy of "flattering diplomacy" as before.

Writers' Volunteer Corps

A National Volunteer Corps of 21 writers, poets and artists living in Kamakura among whom are Jiro Osaragi and Ton Satomi will be formed on June 24 with the latter serving as squad commander.

FIGHTING POTENTIALITIES MUST BE FULLY INCREASED

Japan Must Concentrate Every Effort to Bring Favorable Turn in War Situation

"Germany went down after six years of fighting. Speaking strictly, the surrender of Germany to the enemy was a derogation from the treaty of alliance with this country, but the Japanese Bushido does not permit us to censure our fallen comrade. The plain truth is that, with Adolf Hitler's death, Germany collapsed beyond recall," writes Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to Germany in an article on wartime diplomacy contributed to the Mainichi. He continues:

Despite the superhuman efforts of the Imperial Forces, the Pacific War has now reached a stage, which demands, as Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki declared in the recent Diet, that the whole nation should go forward as one body, making supreme efforts for the salvation of the country. At such a crucial juncture, what is the lesson to be derived from the defeat of Germany? One of the immediate causes of German defeat was an inferiority in the air arm. Speaking from a broader point of view, however, Germany was defeated, because she had to wage a two-front war. For this, an undervaluation of enemy power was largely responsible. In waging a deadly struggle with a great Power or Powers, a country, however confident of its own strength, cannot afford to have enemies on both sides. This notwithstanding, the freedom of choice is extremely limited for the diplomacy of a country in a global war involving all the great Powers in the conflict, another basic point for the conduct of war diplomacy.

In the Second World War, all the seven great Powers are belligerents. The relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have hitherto been regulated by a neutrality treaty, but the two countries belong to different groups. The United States and Britain, our principal adversaries, have proclaimed the annihilation of Japan as their war aim, while we are fighting to liberate East Asia from their control, thus removing the dangers to the security of this country.

The Soviet Union, an ally of the United States and Britain, fought in cooperation with these Powers, and defeated Germany. In the war between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other hand, the Soviet Union, whose position differs from that of the United States in the first half of the war of 1914-18, cannot be accessible to both sides. In other words, Japanese war diplomacy lies in tightening cooperation with the allies in Greater East Asia, while maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the neutrality treaty. The fruitful result of war diplomacy, however, depends upon the progress of war itself, which is a matter of common knowledge.

In the nature of things, a two-front war cannot be exercised by a diplomatic gesture or technique. Wishful thinking in this regard cannot but be a sort of defeatism. In the dark days before Stalingrad, the Soviet Union did not think of acting on Germany through this country. The Union, on the contrary, did everything to increase its fighting power, which effort brought about a turn in the war situation. In this respect, Japan must not fall behind the Soviet Union. We should neither be elated nor depressed by a local success or failure, a point strongly emphasized by Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki. Like the Soviet people before Stalingrad, we should make very effort to increase our fighting potentials, in order to bring about a turn in the war situation.

Latent Pro-British Attitude

Another point that must here be emphasized is the danger of a latent pro-British attitude. After the British and French declaration of war on Germany, I had occasion to discuss this point in a lecture before the Foreign Policy Association of Japan. "A pro-British attitude," I then stated, "is not a disease peculiar to Japan. The German defeat in the war of 1914-18 was, in fact, due to this disease, for this led Germany to misunderstand the British policy."

Adolf Hitler was also subject to this disease. As is well known, his "Mein Kampf" took an eastern orientation. Germany, that is to say, was to extend her sphere of activity at the expense of Soviet Russia. Germany sought no oversea expansion consequently, there was no reason why Britain and Germany could not come to terms. What Britain and the United States feared above any other danger was the Bolshevization of the world, but there was no strong Power except Germany that could act as an effective bulwark against this menace. Hence there could be no obstacle for the conclusion of an Anglo-German alliance. Such, in short, was Adolf Hitler's basic idea.

Germany, after the subjugation of Poland, had ten thousand warplanes, the largest air force in the world, but German air activities in the West were not very remarkable. The annihilation of the British navy would surely have been the result, if Adolf Hitler had employed his ten thousand planes against Britain. Instead, he made political speeches, and started a war on the Soviet Union in June, 1941. In striking at Soviet Russia, Germany was striking at the source of world Bolshevism, Adolf Hitler thought, according to observers, in his diplomatic offensive against Britain.

The Anglo-Saxons, however, are unrivaled in meeting the problems of immediate if not distant future. In regard to the China Affair, they are now openly recognizing themselves to be the chief antagonists of Japan. The Japanese must therefore be reminded of the Anglo-Saxon method.

When the Japanese occupied Hongkong and Malai, Winston Churchill declared that the Japanese will see what stuff the British are made of, meaning thereby that they should pay dearly for the occupation of British territory. After Churchill's speech, Anthony Eden made a fabricated report in Parliament on the so-called atrocities committed by the Japanese on British prisoners and subjects in Hongkong. It was no easy work for the British ruling classes to rouse the indignation of the public against the Japanese, with whom they had maintained friendly relations for many years. Hence the invention of atrocity stories. Even Major Atlee, leader of the British Labor Party, denounced the Japanese as barbarians equipped with modern science.

Threaten Japan's Annihilation

The American leaders from the late President Roosevelt down to Joseph Grew threatened, and are threatening, Japan with annihilation. In an attempt to set the Japanese people against their government, they are constantly speaking of the military and ruling classes of Japan. This only betrays their shallow understanding of conditions in this country, but they are making a persistent effort to divide the Japanese nation.

President Truman has recently declared that the war against Japan has half succeeded, but the task will not be finished until Japan has been forced into an unconditional surrender. What does this mean? It can only mean the obliteration of Japan as a State or the subjection of the whole Japanese people to slavery. In a Mainichi publication, I had occasion to discuss consequences of defeat for Germany, as disclosed by the resolution of the Crimea Conference. The consequences will be more terrible, I then warned, in the case of Japan, which prognostications have since been confirmed by the resolution adopted at a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

An unconditional surrender, declared Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki, spells the destruction of Japanese polity and the sentence of death for ten million Japanese. This is no exaggeration. In international affairs, the Japanese are rather more naive than the Germans. Even those Japanese who are regarded as well informed on international affairs have no adequate understanding of the unscrupulous method of the Anglo-Saxons. Our adversaries can never be moved by a diplomatic gesture.

There can be no room for a negotiated peace. A peace proposal from Japan in the present war situation would be no diplomacy but surrender. The consequences of a surrender, however, are clear from a Stockholm dispatch of June 7. No central government, according to the dispatch, will be recognized for Germany. All German industries that can be put to military use will be destroyed or placed under control of the victor nations. No armament, including civil aviation, will be permitted to Germany. The daily rations for the Germans in the occupied territory will be little more than half the quantities for the Anglo-Americans. No assistance is to be granted regarding food supply. The Germans are now to be strangled by strict food control.

The treatment of the Japanese, in the event of defeat, can only be worse, in regard also to the disposal of territory. Austria and Sudentenland, annexed by Adolf Hitler, are to be taken away from Germany, while other matters are reserved for settlement at the peace conference. Many things may still happen before the conference, but with regard to Japan, the Cairo Conference fixed the main lines of treatment, according to which Japan is to be reduced to the status as at the close of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In contrast, the United States will retain for military use all the Pacific islands, where the Americans have shed their blood. The retention of the Pacific islands in question is now being demanded by the public opinion of the United States, and no American statesman will be powerful enough or wise enough to curb the popular passion. The disposal of the islands, then, may be regarded as a settled matter, so far as the United States is concerned. An unconditional surrender on the part of Japan spells the destruction of our national polity and the sentence of death for ten million Japanese. Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki was telling the simple truth to the nation when he so declared in the recent Diet.

I have never ceased repenting that Japan is fighting a second Mongol Invasion in the War of Greater East Asia. The ambition of the Mongols did not go beyond turning Japan into one of their vassals, but the enemy is now demanding the destruction of the Japanese nation and state, as may be seen from the outrageous resolutions in regard to this country. The only way for the salvation of Japan is to fight out the war. Kublai Kahn gave up the attempt to subjugate Japan, encountering dogged resistance on the part of Japan for twenty years. The enemy in the present war, eager for quick decision, will see the futility of another Mongol Invasion, if Japanese resistance is maintained for the same period of time, if not longer.

MORE POWER GIVEN ENVOY

Manchoukuo Ambassador to Oversee Osaka Consulate-General

Domei

HSINKING, June 20.—The authority to direct and superintend the Manchoukuo Consulate-General at Osaka which was formerly held by the Manchoukuo Foreign Minister has been transferred to the Manchoukuo Ambassador in Japan, in accordance with regulations respecting special cases concerning wartime administrative authority relative to the Foreign Ministry which was issued by the Manchoukuo Government and became effective on June 19.

At the same time, the Manchoukuo Ambassador may also superintend or issue necessary orders to branches in Japan of specially designated companies according to the provisions of laws or treaties. Companies coming under his new stipulation are the Manchoukuo Telephone and Telegraph Company and 30 others.

The above special cases may in the future be extended to Manchoukuo diplomatic organs outside Japan whenever it is found necessary.

TO MOVE FINANCE ORGANS

Ministry Reveals New Sites of Dispersed Departments

The Finance Ministry has decided to disperse the various departments within the ministry, according to an announcement on Wednesday. However the executive officials will continue to function at the main ministry buildings.

The various departments of the Revenue Bureau will be removed to the Dai Nippon Beer Company's Meguro brewery compounds at 247 Mita, Meguro-ku. The departments of the National Savings Bureau will take up its work on the site of the former Jiyu Gakuen at 1,151 of 6 Zoshigaya, Toshima-ku. Of the Banking Bureau, the Capital Control Section will be removed to the compounds of Baron Shijo at Zempukuji-cho in Suginami-ku, while the Treasury Section will be transferred to within the Tokyo Clearing House at Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi. The Second Section of the Accounting Bureau will be removed to 9 Wakagi-cho, Shibuya, the site of the Kokugakuin University. The Planning Section of the Foreign Capital Bureau will take up its quarters within the Yokohama Specie Bank's Maruko dormitory at Shin Maruoka, Kanagawa Prefecture.

REGIONAL ISSUES MOOTED

First Conference of Chief Secretaries Held at Home Office

The first conference of chief secretaries of the Governments-General of Regional Administration was held on Wednesday at the Home Ministry. It was attended by all chief secretaries and Munitions Vice-Minister Etsusaburo Shiina, Home Vice-Minister Nadao and other officials of the ministries concerned.

The subjects for discussion were: (1) operation of Regional Administration, (2) management and operation of the National Volunteer Corps and the Wartime Emergency Measures Law; (3) methods of liaison between the Regional Administration and the Army District Headquarters, Naval Stations or Defense Headquarters, (4) management of business under the control of the Local Munitions Supervision Bureau, (5) authority on distribution of budget of the Regional Administration.

In addition, matters relating to increased production, transport, commodity prices and other matters which come under the supervision of the Regional Administration were also discussed.

Vortrag O.A.G.
Mittwoch 4. IV.,
17 Uhr 30
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STANDARD typewriter for Russian language, slightly used, but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately.
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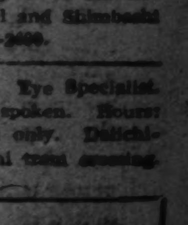

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1945

Policeman Or World Government?

The Great Powers who control the San Francisco Conference are not interested in the principles of justice or international law. Such is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from their action last week in killing the significant amendment proposed by the Egyptian delegation for incorporation in the projected Charter of the World Security Organization.

The Egyptian proposal was that the United Nations should declare their intention "to maintain peace and security in conformity with the principles of justice and international law". The Great Powers, however, represented by the American delegate Commander Harold Stassen and the British delegate Lord Halifax, forced the dropping of the all-important clause "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law" despite the support given to the Egyptian proposal by the majority of the smaller Powers.

Of course the Great Powers could not openly repudiate the principles of justice and international law; of course they professed to concede that justice and international law must be upheld. But, they speciously argued, if war should break out, the peoples of the world will want fighting stopped as quickly as possible. The fighting must therefore be stopped by any means, regardless of whether or not these means violate justice and international law. After the fighting has been stopped, then as a secondary matter it could be investigated as to whether justice and international law had been violated or not. Such was the contention of the Great Powers.

The Panaman delegate, supporting the Egyptian proposal, aptly argued, "We are not setting up a policeman; we are setting up a world government based on justice and international law." But unfortunately his view did not prevail. The Great Powers were more interested in setting themselves up as policemen with arbitrary powers than in setting up a world government based on justice and international law.

This attitude of the Great Powers, notably of the United States and Britain, clearly indicates their motive in sponsoring the establishment of the world organization. It is to create a mechanism through which they may, with a semblance of legal authority, militarily control the world to their own capricious advantage, rather than to institute a world order in which justice will prevail. They are interested far more in extending their power than in ensuring peace and security to others. Justice and international law can wait, but they must not be hampered in their privilege to intervene and supervise in the affairs of all the world whatever the rest of the world might think or whatever the rights of the rest of the world might be.

It is a cardinal fact, of course, that lasting peace cannot be achieved without justice. So axiomatic is this fact that Japan and the countries associated with her consider moral justice to be the prime aim of their policy as manifested in their Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. But the shortsightedly self-seeking Powers who control the San Francisco Conference ignore this fact and relegate justice and law to a position inferior to expediency and brute power. Under such a system, there can be no guarantee of the rights of the weak, no safeguard against abuses of power which will inevitably lead to grave dissatisfactions culminating in disharmony and strife.

The United Nations may pretend that their intention is to maintain peace and security. But as the smaller nations rightly fear but in vain, without justice and international law to give substance to a world government, the mere presence of a self-appointed policeman with arbitrary powers will never be able to assure the establishment of lasting peace or security.

America's Economic Blindness

The Reciprocal Trade Extension Bill is now being debated on the floor of the United States Senate after having been reported out of the Senate Finance Committee in a drastically emasculated form. The fact that the Senate Finance Committee thoroughly amended the Bill so as to change completely its original intention proves how stubbornly the popular American mind insists on clinging to a narrowly selfish foreign trade policy which is destructive alike of world economic recovery through international cooperation and of the ultimate welfare of the United States herself.

This Bill sought originally not only to prolong the modest reciprocal trade agreements which former Secretary of State Cordell Hull so laboriously succeeded in arranging over the opposition of the orthodox interests, but sought also to extend the scope of the agreements by authorizing the President to lower the existing tariff rates by another 50 per cent to facilitate the conclusion of further agreements. In the present amended form of the Bill, however, this power of the President to cut tariff rates has been knocked out altogether. Thus the United States is apparently insisting on maintaining the unreasonably high tariff barrier which virtually prohibits foreign countries from selling their goods to the American market.

The United States, with her abnormally over-expanded productive power, must sell vast quantities of American manufactures abroad in order to avoid economic ruin. International trade, however, like all trade must be a reciprocal process for mutual benefit in which the seller must also buy if his customers are to be able to pay for their purchases. But the Americans illogically expect to make other countries buy American goods while foreign commodities are rigidly excluded from the American market by a virtually prohibitive tariff. The Americans expect to make their customers buy while shutting off from these customers the means to pay for their purchases. The Americans expect to make all the profits while denying any profit to others. It is a selfishly shortsighted policy more worthy of a seventeenth century mercantilist than of a people who claim to be a twentieth century World Power, a policy which will lead to the economic suicide of America as well as to the destruction of all world trade.

A few of the more enlightened leaders of America, including some in the present Administration, realize the truth, and the Reciprocal Trade Extension Bill was a modest and feeble fumbling toward a sounder foreign trade program. But the discouragements which Cordell Hull encountered in his pioneering efforts, and now the latest blow which has been given to the present Bill, prove that the American people as a whole have no understanding of the nature of international trade. Their greedy obsession with immediate profits, their avaricious ambition for a one-sided deal, makes them blind to the fact that they are in the long run strangling their own potentialities. No one would care, except for the fact that in the process of strangling themselves the Americans will be destroying the economic welfare of all the countries which are in this modern age inescapably interdependent.

This narrowly self-seeking and mutually destructive foreign trade policy of the Americans, despite the futile efforts of an advanced minority, proves how utterly deficient the United States is in constructive world statesmanship. Though she has attained tremendous material and military power, the United States is tragically lacking in the intellectual and moral capacity to shoulder the responsibilities attendant upon that power. An over-grown giant with the wilfulness of a spoiled child, she is a menace to the safety and welfare of the world.

It is the cause and not merely the death that makes the martyr.

Narrow minds think nothing right that is above their own capacity.

The best teacher one can have is necessity.

CHINA'S INDEPENDENCE

Chiang Finds Himself Kowtowing to U.S. Demands

By TOMOYUKI ISHIHAMA

As a young man, the late Wang Ching-wei in an article contributed to the paper Ming Pao under the heading "The Resolutions of the Revolution" wrote among other things: "Party members of the Revolution—Let our bodies serve as does the firewood and the pot. Let us wait in patience for the bubbling rice to cook. This done, with the entire nation, we will enjoy the rice meal of our labors and our pains."

The aims of the Chinese Revolution were no mere passing fancy held by the great and much-respected statesman China has probably ever had in her history of modern politics. Right through unto death, he consistently kept the light of his hopes burning with the fuel of a steadfast conviction.

Again in one passage of the preface he had written: "The objects of the Chinese Revolution are China's freedom and equality. The basis of China's construction must rest on the Three People's Principles laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. With this in mind, I have for more than fifteen years devoted myself in active service for the country. Today as yesterday, my aspirations remain the same, unaltered in the least."

The Chinese Revolution long cherished by Wang Ching-wei is, concisely speaking, the attainment of an independent and free China. China enjoying freedom and independence—this was the core of Wang's thoughts, hopes and wishes in life.

Supporters of Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chungking regime, argue that the reason for the Generalissimo's continued opposition against Japan is his ever-burning desire for an emancipated China. Chiang Kai-shek's objects are also, they furthermore state, the construction of a free and independent China.

At the beginning of the China Affair both Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek alike had been advocates of a policy of armed opposition against Japan. But as the scale of hostilities expanded and the Chinese suffered successive defeats their views vis-a-vis the Incident placed them poles apart.

Contrasting Character

How did this come about? To what extent were their policies affected? A brief contrast of their characters and the influence which these bore on their policies provide a better picture than would a direct answer to the aforementioned questions.

Unlike the passionate man and idealist that Wang Ching-wei was, Chiang Kai-shek possesses a bilious disposition tempered by realism. A practical politician with hardly any time for theory or idealism, Chiang binds China's independence with the strengthening of his own political power. In complicity with the Great Powers such as Britain and America, he has committed himself to a decisive policy of armed resistance against Japan, a policy to which he has stubbornly adhered to up to the present in view of his irascible nature.

Without deeply pondering upon the present stage of the war, and what its consequences might be, Chiang Kai-shek's whole attention is glued only to the immediate present and, incidentally, the winning of the war. On the other hand, rather than bring China down in a mass of charred ruins and ashes, force his people into unbearable conditions of long misery and continue a resistance which he knew was hopeless as it was bankrupt, Wang Ching-wei with inherent intuition and sound insight was convinced that peace should be attained as a way toward securing China's independence.

Chiang and Wang both had as their objects the independence of China. While entirely agreed on this point, the measures they adopted to achieve their objectives radically differed. Wang Ching-wei, for instance, propounded that the essential condition for the construction of a New China could be found nowhere except in peace with Japan. In direct contrast, Chiang contended that armed resistance against Japan was the sole basis for China's independence. Accordingly, the year following the outbreak of the China Affair saw him make public a general plan providing for the construction of China in conjunction with armed hostilities. In it he schemes for China's construction by armed opposition and emphasizes that opposition and construction signify but one and the same thing.

Wang secondly maintained that freedom of East Asia from the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism which hitherto had transformed China into a vast colony was compulsory for China's independence. With the clear perception characteristic of a gifted statesman, he realized that the War of Greater East Asia is a war against Anglo-American exploitation. Consequently he threw himself and his country wholeheartedly into the struggle, joining Japan in a declaration of war against Britain and America.

Chiang, however, assumes an absolutely opposite view. Selling himself and China to the Anti-Axis nations for Lend-Lease aid, he employs that aid in resisting Japan. Thus we see that while they both stand perfectly on common ground, their measures vary considerably.

Wang Ching-wei succumbed without seeing the results of his decisive policy. What this will be, time gradually will tell. Meantime, has Chiang progressed toward the goal of his expected dream? Happenings in Chungking supply facts which make interesting discussion.

Stilwell Incident

As everybody knows, Chungking blazed across the news fronts of the world with what is now universally known as the Stilwell Incident. This involved the recall of General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in India and Burma and concurrently Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces in the China theater as well as the resignation and recall of Clarence Gauss, American Ambassador to Chungking.

In an attempt to clarify the situation, Chungking and American propagandists let loose an incessant barrage of excuses claiming that shortcomings in Stilwell's character and his differences with Lord Louis Mountbatten, General Chennault and Lo Cho-ying had led to his recall. Stilwell's return and Gauss' resignation, they furthermore stated, had no connection whatsoever. The true facts of the matter, however lie far deeper than the lame alibis put forward by American and Chungking propaganda and the problem holds much greater significance than its superficial outlook.

The crux of the incident, in short, centers on two American demands made through these two individuals which call for the drastic reorganization of the whole Chungking military administration and government. Involved in the first case are amendments affecting the prerogative of the Supreme Command and the reshuffle of the army while the second concerns the dismissal of dissatisfied or disunited elements and the establishment of a united government.

Several factors led America to make these demands on Chungking. Ever since the Honan campaign in spring last year, Chungking's armies had suffered a long row of successive defeats. America's offensive strategy against Japan depended a good deal upon bases in China and the losses of such important points as Kweilin and Liuchow hit her with particular force for, as a result, the operation of her overall strategy became extremely hazardous.

Anxious over those Japanese successes, America faced at this juncture the necessity of strenghening the Chungking army. Hence her demands for a reshuffle in Chungking's military administration and the reorganization of the whole political structure upon which basis rests the former.

Protesting against interference in China's internal affairs and the infringement of the prerogative of the Supreme Command, Chiang Kai-shek rejected the aforementioned demands, submitting to Roosevelt instead a counter-demand for Stilwell's immediate recall. To ease the prevalent tension and pacify Chiang, the request was carried out in due course, followed soon after by the resignation and subsequent return of Ambassador Gauss who shared equal responsibility as Stilwell.

America's submission to Chiang's counter-demand apparently brought the incident to a close so far as outward appearances show and while it is true that what might have been a disastrous cloudburst ended merely as a storm in a teacup, China for that matter still dances to the American tune.

In exchange for Stilwell's recall, Chiang officially pledged himself to bring about the success of the Chinese Revolution. Subsequent American statements to the effect that "Chiang Kai-shek now bears full responsibility for the construction of a united China" lend full confirmation to this fact.

Bowing to American Demands

Hidden behind these declarations which have been made in rapid succession since Stilwell's order of recall are matters which have a far-reaching effect on China and Chiang himself. For though Chiang had formally protested against American interference as detrimental to the cause of China's independence, the responsibility to which he has committed himself reveals in fact a gradual realization of the very demands he had overtly rejected. In other words, while outward appearances make believe that Chiang has succeeded in safeguarding the independence of his country, the true facts of the situation indicate that he has actually kowtowed to American intervention in the affairs of China.

The aftermath of the Stilwell Incident sees the speedy materialization of America's demands by the Chungking regime. The recent announcement relative to the reorganization of the Chungking regime is but one example which substantiates this line of policy. Again, the original American demand for the reorganization of the Chungking regime, hereinbefore mentioned, called for the dismissal of Ho Ying-ching, Director of Military Affairs, Dr. Hsiang Hsi-kung, Director of Finance, Chen Li-fu, Director of Education and Liang Han-tsao, Director of Propaganda. The absence of these officials in the new lineup following the recent reshuffle in the Chungking Government is stark testimony of Chiang's resignation to America's demands. We may thus conjecture from the trend of these events that the United States will henceforth continue to ply Chungking with more and more requests.

Chungking, however, cannot always remain mute to transactions which continually place her at a disadvantage and it may be assumed that prolific friction between the two countries, not unlike the Stilwell Incident, lies in the offing. Be that as it may, American influence strikes deep into both Chungking's war and political fronts. Though allied in a common war, even an English paper remarks that Chungking is nothing more than an American puppet.

While the methods adopted by Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek offer two formulas for the attainment of the object of China's independence, facts nevertheless indicate that that chosen by the Generalissimo, far from progressing toward the desired goal, bears but results which defeat its purpose and there is not a doubt that, as time marches on, the means Chiang is taking will lead him further away from the very stakes for which he has gambled his country, self and people.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN MALAI

English Still Used As a Common Medium of Expression

By TAKU SUYAMA
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(Continued from Yesterday)

II

Accordingly, regional dialects appear which the Chinese of other districts do not understand. For instance, in China Proper the Cantonese do not understand the dialect peculiar to the Chinese of Peking and Nanking. This fact is proof that the Chinese language has the characteristic of branching off into various forms, each to be standardized in the particular locality of its origin. I cannot help but feel, therefore, that herein lies the basic factor which makes the Chinese so bottled up regionally. In Malai we find nine Chinese dialects spoken, each dialect representing its special district of origin.

The Amoy dialect, usually called the Fukien dialect, is generally used for mutual communication. The Chinese in Penang and Welds use this dialect. Also the Cantonese and Hakkanese in the Federated Malai States, being mostly traders and laborers, use this dialect by necessity. In Kedah, natives of Chaochow being predominant, the Chaochowan dialect is used. In other districts the Amoy and Cantonese dialects are used to about the same extent.

Dialects Modified

It is to be noted furthermore that, though in essence the Chinese dialects may be differentiated into nine types as previously stated; in reality, due to intimate economic and social contact between groups in Malai, the native dialects brought over direct from China have been further modified and revamped. Especially in such districts as the Straits Settlements and Federated Malai States, which were under the direct control of the British, the dialects have been affected by English and Malai vocabulary. At present, jointly with the introduction of the Japanese language, standardized Peking Chinese has become popular. The reason for this is that many Chinese schools have been established recently. Also there has been an increase lately in the number of Chinese who speak the Chinese dialect of the north.

The Malai born Chinese in Malacca are hardly able to speak Chinese. They merely use the Malai language. Among the Chinese born in Shonanto, a mixture of English, Malai and Amoy is used. A few know a little of the Canton and Chaochow dialects. In Penang the Chinese born in Malai use the Amoy dialect exclusively indicating the strong influence Chinese from the Amoy district exerts in this region.

The natives of Malai come next to the Chinese in numbers. They represent 38 per cent of the entire population. Though native to the soil the Malais, from the standpoint of racial unity and language homogeneity are so divided that they themselves may be described as settlers from abroad rather than hosts to other racial groups. In the Straits Settlements they reside mostly in Penang and Malacca. In Pahang, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu they outnumber the Chinese, but in figures only, for, in reality the so-called Malais are divided into various tribal groups such as Javanese, Bunjal, Boyang, Bukis and Minankabayangs. Furthermore, they are ethnically related to the various tribes in Sumatra. They are classified as those speaking the Malai language, but according to the 1941 estimate, only 42 per cent spoke it, the rest belonging to lower social strata. The Malai language is spoken, not only by the natives themselves, but by the Chinese born in Malai, by Indians, and by those of mixed blood. It is also used by many as the common medium of communication between the various racial groups. The reason for it is that the Malai language has a simple grammatical structure and is easy to learn and speak. In essence, however, it is properly the language of the Malais.

Newcomers Use Malai

The Malai language is spoken by relatively newcomers to the region. For instance, in the district of Johore, more than half of the native Malais moved in during the British administration. In Selangore two-thirds of the present native population settled in the region during the past 40 years. It is also said that more than one-sixth of the entire population of Malai is of foreign birth. They immigrated mostly from Java, Sumatra, and the East Indies. When these tribes emigrated into Malai, however, they were considered as of one racial group speaking a composite language called Djawi. As they came in contact with foreigners, their social life underwent dramatic changes, especially their language. Into it were merged Sanskrit, Tamil and the form of Arabic spoken by Mohammedan traders. They were able then to express their complex nature of morality and feelings through the incorporation of certain features of these foreign languages. The cultural aspects of the language were derived from the Portuguese, Dutch and English languages. As to commercial terms, much is due to the Chinese. Winstedt points out that Malai as spoken in Johore is a model in purity of articulation. He also claims that a form of Malai, least influenced by foreign languages, is spoken in Malacca, the country of its origin, and also in Johore, Selangore and Pahang.

The non-Federated States, such as Kedah and Perak, recently ceded to Thailand, show the influence of the Mon tribe and Thailanders. The influence of the Achin tribe from Sumatra is also to be noted.

Indians come next to the native Malais in number as previously noted. In the Straits Settlements they represent ten per cent of the total population and in the Federated States twenty per cent. Most of the shop owners and traders are from South India. The Indians from Tammi, Taloda and Kolar formed the laboring class as they emigrated into Malai. During the heyday of the rubber industry, they occupied nearly 69.3 per cent of the total population in the rubber estates.

Indians Mixed

The Sikh and Punjabs are mostly police officers and guards. The educated usually become secretaries in commercial firms or government offices. Quite a number also are teachers in English schools.

It is difficult to survey the Indian settlers in Malai because of the complex nature of each local group. In their homeland it is estimated that 225 dialects are spoken, eight of which are commonly used; namely, those which are spoken in West India, Hindustani, Bengal, Bihar, Teruga, Malalai, Tamil, Punjab and Rajastan. Later four other dialects were included, those spoken in Ganalse, Orissa, Guajara, and Malakal. These languages are said to be among the oldest in existence, complex to the extreme even as the Persian and Arabic languages.

The Tamil Indians in Malai usually speak the language as used by the Tamil laborers on the estates. The Teruga group speak Hindustani, Malayalam and Punjabi. In the Indian schools, as Hindustani was not taught in Malai and Tamil dialect is generally spoken among the Indians.

As to Europeans their position in Malai has been utterly rooted out due to the Greater East Asia War, and therefore in this article must be treated separately. As to the Europeans of neutral countries, a few still remain, but they too have been greatly limited in their influence and activities. In addition to the above, there are the Eurasians who form a neutral group. When the Imperial Forces advanced into the Malay Peninsula, they were at first held in custody because of the indefinite nature of their identification; but later were set free on oath in accordance with the provision for the "treatment of enemy internees." These Eurasians occupy a special position in Malai. Outwardly their status is not made clear in the census report. At present, however, the mixing of blood is stabilized, and they have a traditional culture peculiar to themselves. Most of them live in the Straits Settlements. Their proportion is but 0.5 per cent of the total Malai population.

English Still Common Medium

The Europeans, though small in number, culturally had ruled the Malais. With their science, skill and capital, they had complete control of Malai economy and administration. The English particularly, Malai being their colony, had absolute control over all branches of Malai life. Their language too accordingly, became the official and common language in Malai society as a whole as the "language of the power in control." Therefore, though the British have been ousted from Malai, the English language as the common medium of expression still continues as heretofore.

As a positive measure to eradicate the language, the Japanese Military Administration in Malai ordered the suspension of the general use of the English language. Eventually such a step will add stimulus to the introduction of the Japanese language. In time Japanese will replace English as the official and common language. The Japanese language, like the English of former years, is today the "language of the governing power." In considering this change, however, we should study the functional character of the English language and apply the findings to the Japanese language.

English was so diffused as to become the cultural, commercial and governmental language throughout Malai. As the Straits Settlements offered excellent harbors for trading vessels, and these harbors were in the hands of the British, the English language was used in all commercial transactions. Culturally it was officially used in all technical applications and researches in medicine. In districts other than the Federated Malai States, the Indian language was at one time used in government reports, but in recent years English was substituted. In schools all courses were taught in English. In reality most children, therefore, spoke simple English. According to the 1931 census, those who could write were reported as outnumbering those who could speak the English language. Excluding the Europeans and Eurasians, 150,640 were reported as being able to read and write while 148,567 could speak the language.

(To Be Continued)

BRITISH EXPORTS

London Economist Views Situation Optimistically

The London Economist writes on June 17 under "prospect for exports" as follows:

The need for expansion in British exports is now widely recognized. Even the global target has been fixed. The end of the war in Europe should be a signal for passing from discussion to action. Restrictions upon exports imposed by Lend Lease terms have been largely removed. Markets are wide open. It is admitted that there are still limits to expansion set by exigencies of the war with Japan; men, materials, and ships will be needed to smash the regime in the Pacific. Essential civilian requirements at home must be met for stocks have been severely reduced since 1939; homes, pots and pans and clothing must be provided in greater volume. In spite of these very real limitations, it should be possible to ensure a steadily growing flow of exports from now on. The flow should be stimulated, not merely by the clearance of obstructions, but by a policy designed to encourage exporters to do business abroad. And the time has come to assess, at least in broad terms, what products and how much of each Britain will be able to send abroad during the next 12 months.

The size of the global export target—an insrease of 50 per cent in volume over exports in 1938—is a large one. In 1938 total British exports were valued at 470,000,000 pounds. At 1938 prices this 50 per cent increase would mean exports to the value of 705,000,000 pounds; at 1944 prices—they were then 78 per cent higher than in 1938—the target would be 1,255,000,000 pounds. A real comparison, however, is not with 1938, but with 1944. In that year the volume of export was only one third of what it was in 1938. The need, therefore, is to multiply them by five. If the global target is to be achieved, much greater effort will be required after this war. Obviously, it will take some years to achieve it, even under the most favorabe conditions; but this merely underlines the need for immediate concentration on the task.

An attempt should be made to raise the average volume of exports during the next 12 months from 31 per cent of the 1938 volume—average for 1944—to at least 50 per cent. What are the prospects? It is easy enough to fix the export target for the next 12 months, but a brief examination of a list of chief products exported before the war shows how difficult it will be to achieve it especially if the war with Japan is not concluded within a few months. The accompanying table lists principal exports in 1938, and shows how far they have since fallen in volume. The blackest spot in this picture is coal.

Exports of coal and coke amounted to 40,500,000 pounds, in 1938; in 1944 they were in volume to seven per cent and in value less than 6,000,000 pounds. In view of the downward trend in production, revival in coal exports seems to be out of the question. In pottery the prospect is better; there is a good chance that exports will rise again to the pre-war volume within a year. In steel too, it should be possible to achieve substantial expansion. In spite of heavy home demands the industry should be able to export about one eighth of its output, exclusive of sheets and tinplate. This rate of exports would not compare unfavorably with the 1938 shipments. Steel makers already have booked heavy overseas orders. Exports of machinery would seem to offer good prospects, though heavy home orders and a shortage of skilled engineers—many of these are still engaged on war production—are limiting factors.

The overseas demand for machinery is so heavy that there should be no difficulty in selling substantial quantities of second-hand tools of surplus home requirements. Since the volume of exports of machinery was still at a rate of two fifths of 1938 exports in 1944, shipments, during the next 12 months should exceed the global minimum target of 50 per cent of the prewar exports. Similarly, it should be possible to raise exports of electrical equipment and apparatus to something like three quarters of the pre-war level

Shipments of chemicals have been maintained at a high level throughout the war; in 1944 they amounted to four fifths of the 1938 volume. Immediate expansion may be difficult in some types, such as pharmaceutical and certain dye products; but there is hope in other sections and it may be possible for this industry to raise its exports to something like the prewar total. In textiles and clothing—responsible before the war for more than one fifth of the total exports (by value)—the general and immediate prospect is less encouraging. Cotton and wool textile trades are short of labor and the decline in clothing stocks for sale during the past year suggests that the volume of production has been below the severely restricted home demand, plus, of course, military requirements.

The chief problem of these trades is to raise production to the level of the home demand and this postulates a substantial influx of labor. Moreover, the depletion of public's stocks of clothing is likely to lead to pressure for an increase in rations. This does not mean that expansion in the volume of imports during the next 12 months is impossible—rayon should make further headway; but it is likely to be somewhat limited.

Among other consumer goods, motor cars would seem to offer an excellent opportunity for export. Overseas demand is likely to exceed the productive capacity of the exporting countries, home demand, though also heavy, could be restricted to essential needs for another year without hardship.

Industry deserves high priority in the allocation of resources, but only on condition that it exports at least 50 per cent of its output. The production of prewar models could be resumed and stepped up rapidly.

There are two conclusion that may be reasonably drawn from these brief comments. The first and obvious one is that both industry and government will and must make immediate and strenuous efforts to increase exports. This will involve a reorientation of policy; industry will and again must "go out" and get orders, and the Board of Trade will and must substitute a policy of expansion for a policy of restriction which it pursued during the past 5.5 years. Secondly, while the global export target of 50 per cent above the 1938 volume can only be reached over a period of years, a sizeable contribution can be, in fact, made during the next 12 months.

It is impossible, at this stage, to calculate the size of the adverse balance of payments during the next 12 months. This will depend on complex of factors, such as the import policy, military expenditures overseas and the future of mutual aid.

The table of "exports in 1939 and 1944":

In due order of 1938 value (1,000,000 pounds), 1944 value (1,000,000 pounds), 1944 volume (1938 equal 100), 1944 average price (1938 equal 100).

Coal 37.4 4,57178. Pottery glass 5.6; 9.555180. Iron and steel 41.6; 8,514146. Electrical goods 13.6; 12,653177. Machinery 57.9; 41.042169. Cotton textiles 49.7; 37.033226. Wool textiles 26.8; 15.331187. Silk and rayon 5.5; 16,4130230. Chemicals 22.1; 28.180160. Vehicles 44.6; 11,713194. Total 470.8; 258.131178.

Diplomacy

"My word," said the stranger at the dance. "Who is that long and lanky girl over there?"

"Sh-h," whispered his host. "She used to be long and lanky but since she inherited a large fortune she is referred to as being tall and stately."

A Difference

Willie: "What is the difference between capital and labor, dad?"

Dad: "Well, son, the money you lend represents capital, and getting it back represents labor."

Definite Rebuke

"I asked if I could see her home."

"And what did she say?"

"She said she'd send me a photo of it."

Old-Timers

"I'm rather old-fashioned, I'm afraid." "Yes, I notice you tell all the jokes my grandfather used to."